

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1835.

Our correspondent from North Carolina, must not let his failures in the new articles of husbandry he undertook the past season discourage him. He should recollect the moral of the old adage, that a bad beginning makes a good ending, and while we hope that he may adhere to his new grass and cotton with indomitable courage, we trust he will turn a gracious eye towards the Mulberry. In hands so intelligent and enterprising, it could not fail of entire success.

Before we close we would thank him to favor us with the manner of cultivating the *Sweet Potato*, stating the distance of the hills apart, the time of planting, number of potatoes or cuttings inserted in each hill, the depth of planting, number of times of hoeing, the kind of manure used in the preparation of the soil, the best exposure for a good crop, the product to the acre, and the kind of land best adapted to their prolific growth.

The letter which we publish from *Arkansas* today, is full of interest, and should be read attentively. It is from a gentleman of liberal education, who at an early period of his life emigrated to his present place of abode, therefore, what he says of *emigrant hardships, and privations*, is from *experience*; for from the length of his residence in that territory, he must have been almost among the American pioneers. His remarks relative to the value of agricultural papers to a farmer should be well digested by those who hold *book-farming* in such utter abhorrence. Since we have been connected with this journal, we have never conversed with an intelligent farmer, who has not admitted that he derived great advantage from reading productions connected with his business. And how could it be otherwise? A paper devoted to the pursuits of husbandry, is not the mere transcript of theoretic essays, but the repository or record of the result of the experience and practice of those engaged in the culture of

the earth, in both hemispheres, and it is, therefore, impossible that any man can read such a work without being solidly benefitted.

We return our correspondent our sincere thanks for his very able and beautifully written communication, and hope he will not permit the space which separates us to interrupt the current of his eloquent pen.

HORSE-POWER GRIST MILLS.

We have before us a specimen of *corn meal* ground in one of the horse-power *Grist Mills*, which is becoming so popular with the owners of large landed estates. The lower *bed-stone* instead of the upper one runs, and instead of the stones, which are burrs, performing a circular revolution, they run horizontally. The grain resting on the *bed-stone* is thrown out by the centrifugal force as soon as ground, which leaves the meal *lively* though very fine. The sample before us is truly a most beautiful one; to the eye it looks more like *wheat* than *corn meal*, and yet when submitted to the test of the finger and thumb, its delightful granular touch indicates at once that none of that vital principle, which is the life of all flour, and imparts to bread its most desirable quality, had been lost in the process of grinding. These mills reduce three bushels of corn into meal in an hour, and they are equally effective in producing flour out of any other grain.

To gentlemen who have a large number of hands or stock, one of them would certainly be a most valuable acquisition, enabling them as it would, not only to procure a supply of flour for the former without going off their respective estates, but of feeding the latter also with ground food, a thing of the first importance, both with respect to the health of animals and to the saving of provender. It is the opinion of some of the best judging farmers in Europe and America, that by grinding all grain fed to stock, and cutting and steaming their hay or fodder, at least one-third less will serve them, and that the animals themselves can be thus kept in better condition.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

We are pleased to find by notices in every direction of our country, that this lucrative branch of husbandry is fast finding its way to the favor of agriculturists. In the east every one with a farm,

however small, who has not already made it a part of his system of husbandry, is preparing to do so, and associations also are forming to carry it on by companies on extensive scales.

In the *Ohio State Journal*, published at Columbus, we perceive that several enterprising citizens are about to introduce the culture of silk in that part of the west, having already engaged a plantation and purchased 25,000 mulberry trees with a view of entering upon the business immediately.

In *Virginia*, we have already stated in a former paper, in a postscript of a letter, that 40,000 mulberry trees had been set out in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg this fall; and we now perceive from a very excellent communication in the November number of that able periodical, the *Farmer's Register*, that the author, who signs himself "John Dickinson" is "so much encouraged from his personal observations at the cocoonery of Mr. Whitmarsh, Northampton, Massachusetts, that he is preparing to go in for an orchard of 15 acres, and accommodations for five millions of worms." He "counts upon giving employment of a lucrative character, not only to his own women and young slaves, but to many of the neighboring poor people." Heaven prosper him in his undertaking!

He is "happy to find that he shall not grope his way alone in this enterprise, as Mr. J. B. Gray, of Fredericksburg, who has the means and youthful energy for the laudable undertaking, is going largely into the business." With the writer of John Dickinson, we say, "God speed" Mr. Gray in his good works, and we will promise him this,—that long after he shall have been numbered with those that were, his name will be cherished as a pioneer in the glorious work of redeeming the land of his birth from the desolation that hangs with such threatening over a portion of it.

In *Maryland*. We have heard of preparations for the planting of *five orchards*, three in Baltimore county, one in Frederick, and one on the Eastern shore. There may be, and we sincerely hope there are, more; for sure we are, that no state in this Union is better adapted to the culture, or stands more in need of its redeeming influence. To these gentlemen we offer the sincerest wishes of our heart that they may triumphantly succeed—they deserve to do so, and for their public spirit and patriotism are entitled to the gratitude of every heart that clings to its native soil and its hearths and fanes with the affection of virtuous love.

Pennsylvania.—A company with a capital of \$50,000 has been formed in Philadelphia, called *The Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company*. The company have purchased land within a few weeks, in the vicinity of the Falls of Beaver, to the value of \$50,000 or \$40,000.

EMIGRATION FROM MARYLAND—LAUD- ABLE INSTANCE OF THE RESTORA- TION OF A WORN OUT FARM—GREAT PRODUCTS OF CORN, &c.

There is nothing more true than that pain is the price which we pay for pleasure, whether it be in the form of mental or physical agony, and we were never more forcibly convinced of the justness of the adage than on one day the week before last. A subscriber of our's who resides in Currituck county, North Carolina, called in at the office upon business, when we inquired of him, after an esteemed correspondent who lives in his vicinity, and he replied, "I have not seen him since I was here last summer, I have been to the west looking out for a farm with a view of removing there."

"Have you made a purchase?"

"No sir, I am returning to North Carolina determined to improve the lands that I have."

This information we are free to confess gave us unalloyed pleasure; for although we esteem the people of the west and south west, and bear, we trust, towards them all proper respect and love, there is something about the members of the old confederacy which clings around the best and warmest affections of our heart—which make us rejoice when they prosper, and fills us with regret when the evidence of their downward course is presented to our view. We therefore, congratulated our friend from North Carolina, upon his patriotic resolution, and we felt what we said; for it appeared to us like the filial piety of a child returning to an aged parent to nurture him in the feebleness of age. "I return to North Carolina to improve the lands that I have." These were words of wisdom most feelingly uttered: they came over us as the breezes of the morning—and they exhilarated our spirits and nerved our hand. We recollected that at Mecklinburgh, the first written declaration of human rights was promulgated—that it was in North Carolina that liberty found its birth-place, and we joyed in our inmost soul to see one of her worthy sons returning again to those places, which, in his childhood and in his maturer years, had brought so many fond recollections to his mind. But true it is, that "pain is the price of pleasure;" for we had hardly had time to indulge in a train of pleasurable thoughts, before a highly valued subscriber from Charles county, Md. came in, and in the course of an hour's chat, informed us of events in his own county, which upset our pleasant reveries. The mischief was at our own door—it was severing the ties of an age, breaking up the associations of families, of friends and relatives.

"Since the first of September last, there have removed to the west and south west, from Charles county, many of our best citizens—whole neighborhoods, as it were, have been broken up—they have gone *en masse*, carrying with them negroes and other property to the value of from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, I think I might say in safety \$800,000—and the emigration from St. Mary's county has been nearly as great."

This, indeed, was a damper upon all our fond visions. The return to North Carolina, was but that of a single individual—it was but a solitary clear speck in the horizon—all else were clouds of threatening—the sad portents of evil.

"Why do your neighbors and friends leave the lands of their infancy?"

"They have worn out their lands."

"But then that is hardly a justifiable reason, for those lands are naturally kind, and good culture and manuring would soon restore them.—You have *marl-beds* near you, have you not?"

"Yes; but some are not willing, and others not able, to lay out money for manures. We have *marl* on the Potomac, but the wagonage would make it become very costly to many land-owners, whose property is located remotely from landings."

"Lime or marl would bear transportation fifteen miles, besides the water carriage. But admitting that to be out of the question—with plaster and clover, the barn-yard and other manure, and rotation of crops, they could bring up their most exhausted lands to a state of fertility, which would yield from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and when once resuscitated it could easily be kept so."

"I am aware of that; my own farm is a striking evidence of the truth of the opinion you have just advanced."

"When I bought it about 20 years ago, it was literally waste lands, having been abandoned by its former proprietor, before I bought it, as old fields—whereon nothing but the briar and sedge vegetated. Before it had been thus abandoned, its fertility had been so reduced that the crop of tobacco was not more than four or five hogheads, and the corn crop so inconsiderable as to barely supply the wants of his negroes. I had not means to manure extensively; but I was careful in husbanding every thing which could be converted into food for plants; I sowed clover seed, used plaster in the proportion of 1½ bushel to the acre, ploughed in the second math of clover, the second year, either in the month of August or early in September, say the first week; left it to decompose; pursued the rotation of crops system, and by these means, together with what manure

I made on the farm, and about 150 loads, which annually purchased from a neighboring town, in six years, I brought up the fertility of my land so as to reap 1811 bushels of wheat from 96 bushels sown. This was from a field that at the time I came into possession of the farm would not have brought more than from 4 to 6 bushels to the acre. From some lots that would not have brought 4 bushels I have since reaped 30 bushels to the acre."

"Well, sir, what you have done, every other farmer in your county might have done—there is no ground, and we care not what is its impoverished condition, which may not by a similar process be made as fertile as yours."

"I am of your opinion. I have a nephew who has, in the same way, brought, in a very few years, waste lands to yield 1,000 lbs. of tobacco to the acre. My own crop of tobacco is still better than that, I have 36,000 lbs. or 40 hhd. from about 23 acres, and I have made about 450 barrels of corn besides raising more clover than I wanted to cut for hay."

We have thus endeavored to embody the conversation as it occurred between us and the gentleman to whom we allude, and we believe that it is substantially correct. At all events it is our desire that it should be so. But here our recollection recalls to mind one part of the process of accumulating manure, which escaped us in the regular order in which it occurred. He informed us that his corn-stalks were all regularly carted into his barn yard. His manner of disposing of them there, was as follows. The chaff from his grain was first placed over the yard, the stalks being thrown upon it, prevented its being blown off by wind. The cattle browsed upon the stalks while there was any thing on them to eat, and afterwards they served to keep the cattle dry, and they, by treading on them, broke them up tolerably well. The chaff being placed underneath the stalks served as a recipient or absorbent for the urine, and thus prevented in a great measure, the loss, or escape, of the valuable saline principles which it contained. In the spring all the corn stalks that have not been broken into small pieces by the treading of the cattle, he has chopped up with hoes, into pieces of a few inches length, then carted out into his fields and ploughed in immediately before any of their more volatile principles can escape.

He also carefully collects all the leaves that he well can from his woods with which he liberally litters his cattle, horses and sheep, and thus greatly adds to the quantity and quality of his manure. This together with his other manure is also hauled out and ploughed in.

Here then, is an evidence of what may be done by careful cultivation in a very few years. It is the work of a practical farmer, and not the fiction of some enthusiastic theorist. We say it is the work of a practical farmer, of a respected and respectable gentleman, who, in addition to being a practical farmer, has been, as he informed us, a working one all his life, and although now 64 years old, still superintends every operation of his farm, thus acting upon the principle that an agriculturist should leave nothing to be done by an agent which he can do himself.

We did not ask him what quantity of corn he had raised from an acre of his best land; but we

hold it as an incontrovertible truth, that if proper means be used in the way of manuring in the hill, or list, and no ground be wasted by making the rows too wide and planting the corn too far apart, that an average crop of a hundred bushels to the acre may be obtained. The rows at 4 feet asunder, the hills 3 feet apart with 4 stalks in a hill, will give at a quart a hill, and that is a moderate yield, rather better than a hundred bushels—at 3 feet each way, the same number of stalks in the hill would yield 150 bushels to the acre. Earl Stimpson's corn, as we have shewn in another place, is but 2 feet 8 inches each way, and his success proves that the distances we have named are perfectly practicable.

When we speak of manuring, we mean that after the fields have been manured broad cast, that from a pint to a quart of unleached or even leached ashes should be put into each hill.

Having shewn by the instance of the laudable example of our friend from Charles county, how easy a matter it is for those who will it, to restore to their lands their wonted fertility, we would ask where in the name of patriotism, is the necessity for any man to leave the soil that gave him birth to go in quest of strange lands? There is no ground in the west or south west, that will yield better profits than those at home may be made to yield by five or six years judicious and improving cropping. Of the rich upland prairies of Arkansas, what says our intelligent correspondent in another part of this day's paper?

Why that "five acres of upland prairie planted in hills at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet distance, (the usual mode of planting with us) yielded 250 bushels. The wheat crops throughout the country average from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre." We ask the reader's attention to this subject. We ask him to impress these products deeply on his mind. *Fifty bushels of corn,** and from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, the product of those fertile prairies of the far west, whereof so much has been sung and said. How preferable would it be for those who are still longing after the "land that flows with milk and honey," that are residing in the Atlantic portion of the middle and southern states, to follow the patriotic example of our friend from Charles, than to leave the bones of their forefathers to go in search of good lands, which by the same course of bad culture, will, in a few years, become just as bad as those they are fleeing from. It may possibly be said that the yield from cotton in the south western range of states and territories, is much greater than any present product which they can expect at home. True, it is greater; but then, if all the wheat and tobacco growers are to go forth to those cotton regions and become cotton growers, there is no axiom in political economy more true, than that the price must be reduced in proportion to the excess of supply over and above the absolute wants of the consumers. Markets, we all know, are thus regulated. In Maryland for instance, this fact is often illustrated in the crop of tobacco, a scanty crop invariably bringing as much as an over-luxuriant one.

In the middle and Atlantic southern states, the grower of wheat, rye, corn, tobacco, and, indeed,

The product of the rich alluvial bottoms spoken of by our correspondent is not equal to most of the yields appended to this article.

may upon this head? Why these are his words, and they should sink deep into the minds of every man who may contemplate removing westward:

"Thus I have given you some account of the productiveness of our soil, and such a one as will no doubt, cause a feverish thirst for emigration in some of your readers, whose prospects are discouraging at home. To such I would suggest a few ideas that may be of service if attended to.—The luxuries and conveniences of life are only beginning to be introduced here. The markets for our staple product is 1,000 miles off, only accessible once a year and that through a difficult and dangerous route. Those of us who have been here long, and have at length arrived at a comfortable condition, have done so at an immense expense of labor, suffering and privation, and value our acquisitions agreeable to the cost."

Here is a faithful picture drawn by an able pen and impartial writer—it is the picture furnished by a resident of the west—of a gentleman who has resided nearly twenty years in the country of which he is speaking—of one who has realized a competency and intends to remain there. And with this picture, we will close our remarks, by appending the article which follows, from which it will be seen that we are not extravagant in our ideas of the capacity of an acre of ground in corn, when aided by proper culture.

QUANTITY OF INDIAN CORN TO THE ACRE.

The following account of large produce of corn to the acre we take from the American Farmer of Oct. 11, 1838, where it was republished from the New York Farmer. It will shew our agricultural readers how much corn can be made from an acre of ground by proper manuring and proper cultivation. Our climate is certainly not less favorable to the growth of corn than that of New-York and New England.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Mass. Sept. 9, 1833.

Mr. Fleet: Your N. Y. Farmer for this month was received last evening, and I make no delay in replying to the inquiry of your correspondent E. The farmer to whom I referred, whose crops of corn for the last ten years, have averaged more than one hundred bushels to the acre, is Earl Stimpson, Esq. of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. On a visit to his extraordinary and admirable establishment, in July of the last year, where every agricultural operation seems to be conducted in the most skilful and systematic manner, he gave me this assurance, as I find noted in my journal at the time; and I beg leave to inform your correspondent, that to any gentleman of agricultural taste and science, a visit to this farm cannot fail to yield instruction and great pleasure.

Mr. Stimpson's success, however, in the cultivation of this valuable crop, is not singular. Examples of crops as abundant are on record in your correspondent's own State; and to these, and to others, as extraordinary, it may be useful and gratifying to refer. I ask leave, therefore, to mention a few, which have been submitted to the most careful examination, and the results established by the fullest proof.

John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J. produced on one acre, 118 bushels, 3 quarts. "Mr. S. was every thing else which he may raise, has a market at his door; and here again we will quote from our Arkansas correspondent. What does he

confident that he would have had considerably more corn, had not his crop suffered very greatly by a thunder storm, which laid the greater part of it down at the time the ears were setting." On this crop a bet of fifty guineas was pending. The motives to exact measurement were such, therefore, as to secure accuracy. This was some years since; the particular date I am not able to ascertain.

Dr. Steele of Saratoga, in giving an attested account of the crops of Earl Stimpson, in 1821, says that he had eight acres of Indian corn, which yielded 112 bushels to the acre, 896 bushels; 10 do do 90 bushels to the acre, 900 bushels. (Memoirs of New York Agricultural Society, vol. 2, page 79.)

The following individuals applied to the Agricultural Society in Washington county, Penn. in October, 1825, for premiums, with authenticated evidence of the quantity raised per acre, on not less than five acres: Joseph Evans 136 bushels per acre—John Wolf, 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do—Samuel Anderson, 123 bushels 12 quarts do. Isaac Van Voo-kens, 120 do do. Isaac Buckingham, 118 bushels 1 quart do do. James Clakely, 133 do do. Jesse Cooper, 108 do do. De Gross Jennings, 120 do do.

In the same year the following individuals applied to the Alleghany County Agricultural Society, for premiums on the crops: James Anderson, of Ross township, 103 bushels, 17 quarts, on one acre—John Snyder, of do. 103 per acre, on five acres—John Irwin of do. 105 bushels, 20 quarts per acre, on 4 3-4 acres—Wm. McClure, 129 bushels per acre, on 5 acres. (Memoirs of Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, vol. 6, page 228.)

In 1822, J. & M. Pratt, of Easton, Madison co. N. Y. obtained from one acre, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels—do. do. 161 do.—do. do. 161 do.

In 1825, the same gentlemen obtained from four acres, 680 bushels, or 170 to the acre.

From public and private testimony I know that the respectability of these gentlemen is such as to justify entire confidence in their statements; and their crops were subjected to the particular examination of committees for a premium. The Messrs. Pratt say they have no doubt of being able to obtain 200 bushels to an acre.

In 1823, Benj. Bartlett, of Easton, Madison co. N. Y. obtained from one acre, 174 bushels. The veracity of this gentleman is equally unquestioned; and his, too, was a premium crop.

In 1831, Benjamin Butler, of Oxford, Chenango co. N. Y. states that he raised on one acre, 150 bushels, at 60 lbs. per bushel, or 140 bushels at 56 lbs. per bushel. (New England Farmer, for Nov. 1831.)

We will come now to some crops which have been produced in Massachusetts, on our cold, and rocky, and despised soil. The evidence of these crops is ample, and of undoubted character.

In 1820, J. Hunnewell, of Newton, produced 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre.

In 1822, J. Valentine, of Hopkinton, produced 116 bushels, 28 quarts, to an acre—D. Burham, of Newbury, 117 bushels 8 quarts, do.—T. & H. Little, of do. 116 do. P. Williams, Fitchburg, 116 bushels 12 quarts, do.—W. Hell, of Newton, at the rate of 118 bushels, on seven-eighths of an acre.

In 1828, Fitch Winchester, of Southboro', 108 bushels per acre—John Lees of Newbury, 118

bushels, 16 quarts, do. T. & H. Little do. 115 bushels do.—Thaddeus Howard, of West Bridgewater, 123 bushels 23 quarts do.

In 1824, Wilmarth of Taunton, 142 bushels per acre.

1825, S. Longly, of Shirley, 112 bushels, 21 quarts, per acre.

1827, John Andrew, of Danvers, 110 bushels per acre.

1831, Charles Bugbee, of Palmer, in Hampshire county, states that he has produced on five acres, 540 bushels, or 180 bushels to the acre.

A GOOD YIELD OF CORN NEAR HOME.

We went to *Clairmont*, the residence of Mr. Robert Sinclair, Sen., a few days since to see the product of half an acre of the corn, of which we spoke in our 20th number measured. But as Mr. S. was not at home, we were denied that gratification: we, however, saw the ears laid aside in the barn, and have subsequently received from that gentleman a faithful report of the result of the measuring, which he superintended himself.

Besides a barrel of nubbins which was not taken into the account, there were 42 bushels, 3 pecks of good long ears, and by the bye, they were among the largest ears we have ever seen. The corn is of the kind called here the *yellow gourd seed*. This yield is equal to 85½ bushels to the acre, but does not come up to our standard of an *average* crop on good land. We believe and have so stated, that good ground, properly cultivated, should be made to yield 100 bushels to the acre.

Heretofore, in noticing the ground on which this corn was grown, we stated that it was "a bottom of black and deep loam, much of it alluvial deposits from the overflowing of the Herring Run,"—that it was "naturally rich, and the corn in consequence not manured." In the main we were right. The field, as a *field*, was not manured: but the corner of it whence this lot was taken, being poor, was, however manured, by a shovelful of cow-yard manure being thrown into each hill—it was planted 4 feet apart either way, and received no extra cultivation.

The reasonableness of the position we have assumed will be at once acknowledged, when we state, that 85 bushels of corn to the acre, is just 1 quart to the hill at 4 feet distance apart either way: now suppose we plant the corn 3 feet apart in the rows and the latter four feet asunder. This at the same rate of yield would give us 113 7-8 bushels to the acre. No one, we think, will pretend to deny that land will bear this dense cultivation, when it is well established, that Earl Stimpson of New York plants his corn in hills but 2 feet 8 inches apart, each way, and his crops of corn, which amount to 5,000 bushels a

year, have averaged above 100 bushels to the acre for ten years in succession, and that Mr. Renick, near Circleville, gathered 157 bushels 1 peck from an acre planted 3 feet apart either way. The example of the utility of close culture, as afforded by the successive fruitful yields of Mr. Stimpson's farm, should beat down a thousand assertions based upon *mere opinion*, as most of them are. An opinion traditional in its origin have been handed down from the father to the son, and from generation to generation, until it has been received as an agricultural axiom, to which no one must dissent—that the close planting of corn "fires" the crop. Than this, nothing is more inconsistent with nature. What is it we would ask that causes the firing? Why the effect of the heat of the sun, during a long continued drought, upon the earth, which by exhausting the soil of all its moisture cuts off the source of nourishment from the roots, and the consequence is, that, as they can derive no nutrition from the earth, the stalks and leaves become arid, parched and dry—in a word, become *fired*. Now if those stalks had been closer, if the sun's rays had been shut out, or partially so, the exhalations from the earth would have been greatly diminished and consequently the moisture of the earth would have been retained to nourish the plant and forward its vegetation. Why is it that if we wish to enjoy a cool room in summer, we close our outward shutters? Simply because by so doing we prevent the sun's rays from penetrating it, and thus get rid of the *caloric* with which they are charged, or that, according to the newly broached theory, which is produced by electricity in coming in contact with some other body. According to Mr. Stimpson's *theory* corn cannot be manured too much; and the result of his *practice* demonstrates its propriety; but according to those consistent planters, who have followed in the good old track of their grand-sires—corn will grow by *nature* without manure, or what is equivalent to it. A year's rest is the *panacea* with them. And this has been pursued until lands naturally kind and fruitful, has ceased to pay tribute to their improvident task-masters—not because they have rebelled against them, but because they have been dispossessed of their powers of fruition. It is, indeed, pleasant to behold men like *Earl Stimpson*, and Mr. *Renick* consulting nature and reason, and profiting by the *bad* examples of those who have gone before them. There is nothing in their soils which render them superior to thousands and tens of thousands of the corn lands in this state, Virginia, North Carolina, and other corn growing states; but then they go upon the principle that if they do not feed their lands, they will not feed them: here is the mystery of their cultivation: and then, as they are liberal to their soil, they choose that it shall perform all that it is competent of doing. They plant respectively, as we said before, in hills 2 feet 8 inches apart, and 3 feet apart each way, and they leave 4 stalks in a hill. They know that by manuring freely, their lands will bear it; that if they do not *plant* corn, nature will grow *crab grass*, and therefore, they prefer to occupy all the ground that can be advantageously occupied, with stalks of corn; preferring them to the useless pests which usually take possession of corn fields. The ground will not if men will be idle: if the husbandman does, not

call its capabilities into full action, the earth will do so itself. How often do we in a grain or grass field see more weeds than the plant which was sown. This would not have been the case had the proprietor been less sparing of his seed, and done justice to himself and his soil, by putting it into a proper condition for culture.

GAMA GRASS AND COTTON.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of the editor of the Farmer and Gardener in Currituck Co., N. C.

"I think you inquired for Gama Grass seed—there is none here; for we are not much in the spirit for such innovation as the introduction of grasses, and the gama grass would be something new. I had the *good luck* to obtain from a friend last winter near a quart of the seed, and the *misfortune* to have them planted so that I did not save more than 50 or 60 plants. I was away and the men left the ground so smooth that I could not tell where to look for them, and the consequence was, the native grass and weeds came long before the gama did and over ran it.

I have since found the gama grass growing close to me, on the marshy banks of the North-West river, and have saved near a pint of seed ready for another trial. Has it been found as far north before, (except by tourists?) say one mile south of the Virginia and North Carolina line.

On the subject of *Cotton*, I must be allowed to be a little demure, my experiment proving an entire failure; but although the crop with us is a very precarious one, I am nevertheless convinced that the method I pursued in cultivating mine, was, and would be a very considerable saving of labor, and without claiming any thing of originality, I must tell you the manner in which I managed it.

The ground having been bedded at the proper width, I harrowed once lengthwise, with a view to get an even surface in order that I might make the bottom of my seed furrow level: I opened a very narrow furrow and dropped the seed—then, with a good sized plough, raised a list over the seed by running once on each side; thus the seed remained until on examination I found many of them had germinated, when I rubbed down the face with a block such as I use to cover cotton or corn with; regulating it so as just occasionally to expose a few seed. In from 30 or 36 hours from this time, the seed leaf was completely developed and exhibited a beautiful line of green on a bed perfectly clean and level, and as well pulverized as it could possibly have been done by hand. Here you see, I had a start of the grass, and before that come in the way much, the cotton was ready for the first operation, in the way of killing the weeds, &c.

Now comes the practice of the last suggestion I had heard, (and whether of the two it would kill the grass or the cotton, *there was the rub*;) for it was nothing more nor less than to pass the harrow across the beds from side to side. At it I went, however, and while the harrow in its progress laid low every weed that was at all in the way, there was enough of the cotton above the soil to convince me the havoc was not complete, and soon it stood erect enough and more than enough for a stand. One hoeing completed the cultivation, and one frost consummated its destruction.

CROPS IN THE WEST—HARDSHIPS OF THE EMIGRANTS, &c.

Extract from a letter from a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, in the territory of Arkansas.

HEMPSTEAD CO. ARK. TER. NOV. 7, 1855.

Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

Sir.—Inclosed you will receive payment for the 2d vol. of your valuable paper. I conceive myself amply repaid the worth of my money, by one solitary essay from one of your correspondents, on the culture of the Irish potato. The want of success that has hitherto attended the culture of this important vegetable in this country, has been attributed to the long continuance of the warm season, and the unsuitableness of the soil. At any rate, the labour bestowed upon it had been but poorly rewarded. The essay alluded to, recommends planting the seed in the fall, and on the top of manure. The hint caught my fancy, and induced me to make the trial. My garden is on a gentle slope of a pine ridge, with a northwestern exposure. The soil is a clay loam, and had been formerly cowpenned. On one side I had planted grape vines at eight feet distance, and the interspaces planted in small garden stuff, that had been matured and gathered off, leaving the ground to cover itself with weeds, and grass. With my hoe I dug a hole midway between the grape vines, a foot deep, and a foot and a half wide, through the surface mould into the red clay, and filled it with the green vegetation from the surrounding surface. The seed, a single tuber, whole, was then placed on the top, and covered first with the black surface mould, and banked over with red clay, deep enough to exclude the frost. This was done the last week in November. I had about a peck of seed, of the variety called early white, and of such a size as to average twenty to the quart. In the spring but very few of the hills were missing.—No more labour was bestowed on them than cleaning away the weeds and pinching out the blossoms. On the 15th of May some of the hills were examined, and tubers of the size of hen's eggs were found. From this time the largest were regularly grabbed out for use as they were wanted, without any injury to the small ones that were left. About the middle of July the crop was matured, and the vines dead. Ten bushels were dug at that time and spread on a floor in a loft to dry; many of the potatoes exceeded a pound in weight, and the hills that were preserved, to estimate the crop by, averaged 6 quarts to the hill. Some that were left in the ground at digging have grown the second time, and have now young tubers that weigh an ounce. I am nursing them for a second crop.

I am also indebted to another of your correspondents respecting Indian corn—that strong land will bear the stalks to stand thicker than is the usual custom. As our alluvial bottoms are composed to a great extent of decayed vegetation, mixed with the marly wash from the prairie hills, and been accumulating for ages, we cannot conceive of any soil superior in richness. I determined on planting ten acres of bottom in a drill, and to leave the stalks but twelve inches distance. The ground was listed deep at 4 feet distance between the corn rows of last year, the seed dropped in the furrow, and covered with a heavy fur-

row from a plow on both sides. About a week afterwards, the ridge was raked with a light harrow, and in another week, (two weeks from planting) the young corn appeared, with all the evenness and beauty of plants in a garden bed. The first working of this corn, consisted of a furrow on each side of the row, turning the soil from the corn, cleaning with the hoe, and breaking the middles. The second working, which was the last, consisted of turning the furrows each way to the row, and pulling off the suckers. This ten acres yielded 1100 bushels; the stalks, as thick as they stood, many times within six inches, were all heavy and fruitful. Eighty ears, to average the whole crop, make a bushel of shelled corn. Picked ears greatly exceed this. I have one lying by me whilst writing, that measures 12 inches in length by 10 in circumference, 20 rows and 60 kernels in a row, filled out over the end—it has filled the quart pot with shelled corn. Five acres of upland prairie, planted in hills at 4½ feet distance, (the usual mode of planting with us,) yielded 250 bushels; this was ploughed once each way, and hoed but once.

The wheat crops throughout the country, though on a small scale, (cotton being the all-absorbing object,) average from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. From the middle of July to the 1st of September, we had a continued succession of rains and cloudy weather, and the soil saturated with water. The crops of corn were made unusually heavy from this cause; the crops of cotton were thought to be suffering from the excessive wet, but since the return of dry weather, which continues yet warm, this staple appears yet uninjured. One of our heaviest cotton planters told me the other day, that his whole plantation might be safely estimated at a bale (400 wt. nett) to the acre.

But I must tell you of my grape-vines and mulberries. I have one vine, a graft of last year, that has produced half a bushel of grapes. I have another, a graft of last spring, that has produced the first season, eleven large elegant clusters of grapes—another, a cutting without root, one handsome cluster; the fruit is large, oval, and a dark purple. I have fifty vines, planted from cuttings in November last, that are now from 20 to 30 feet in length. I know not the name of the variety, but it came originally from Prince's. My cuttings of white mulberry, obtained by trimming one of last year, are now eight feet high, and from five to ten sprouts from each cutting—these I design separating and planting out for standard trees, in which I have no doubt of success.

Thus I have given you some account of the productiveness of our soil, and such a one as will cause a feverish thirst for emigration in some of your readers, whose prospects are discouraging at home. To such, I would suggest a few ideas that may be of service if attended to. The luxuries and conveniences of life, are only beginning to be introduced here; the market for our staple produce is 1000 miles off, only accessible once a year, and that through a difficult and dangerous route—those of us who have been here long, and have at length arrived at a comfortable condition, have done so at an immense expense of labour, suffering and privation, and value our acquisitions agreeable to the cost. None but working men are likely to succeed here, and they must expect to give value, in labour or money, for all they obtain.

Let none come here thinking to live by their wits, presuming on a want of intelligence among the people. The race of pioneers are the most sagacious people in the world; though untaught in artificial life, they are endowed with an intuitive perception of what is really useful or valuable—Hospitable and courteous to strangers, they encourage and reward merit, but that merit must be real, and manifest itself by patient industry in some useful employment. But the pioneers at present form but a small proportion of our population. During the three last years, wealth and intelligence have been pouring upon us with a strong and steady tide, and chiefly from the slaveholding states. They are of that class of men that are willing to expend their labour and means, to encounter obstacles and endure privations, in the sure hope of ultimate reward. It is labour that is wanted here, robust, hardy, persevering labour, to subdue the forests, erect habitations, and supply implements for cultivating the soil.

We know how to sympathise with your feelings, to which you gave vent in your "APPEAL." The sentiments you there express do honor to the heart of the patriot. Who that is strongly endowed with the *amor patriæ* can look with patience at the hordes of discontented emigrants, abandoning the homes of their fathers, to seek a home in the wilderness beyond the mountains? I confess, that for myself, when in early youth, I joyously sported with the dear companions of my childhood, among the bleak barren rocks of the north—when we visited in the church-yard the tombs of our ancestors, from the pilgrims of the Rock, down to the grand-sire that dandled us on his knee—when from the tall rock we gazed with rapture on the glorious sun rising from the bosom of the expanded ocean that broke his waves beneath our feet, or surveyed the venerated spire that pointed to heaven as the only home worth seeking—when congregated in the groves of Academus, we formed those associations which we vainly thought would last for ever—little did I think, that at the dawn of manhood I should take a final leave of those idolized objects, that I should leave parents, brothers, friends, and all that life held dear, to locate myself in the far, far west—that I should penetrate the howling wilderness, and scoop out of the bosom of the forest a home for a future family circle of my own, to whom the place of their nativity would be as dear as mine had been to me—but so it was. I found myself at manhood qualified for usefulness—willing to labor for a support—but I had no land, and was dependent alone on the blessings of Providence or my honest exertions. And felt an honorable pride, that no doubt glows in the bosoms of thousands, that have crossed the mountains, that revolted at the idea of accepting patronage without the certain prospect of returning an equivalent, or to remain a hireling on such terms as afforded no hope of even doing better. Exciting descriptions of the valley of the Mississippi frequently sounded in my ears, or met my eyes, and with the elastic buoyancy of youthful hope, I bent my steps westward. "I came, I saw, I conquered." Seventeen bright summers have passed since I first planted my little log cabin on a spot of public land, that has since become my own, and though what the rich call wealth, has not fallen into my lap, yet competence has

rewarded my labors, and though but few luxuries and little refinement come to our share, we enjoy a rustic abundance. A circle of robust sons and daughters, natives of Arkansas, surround the family altar, and join their voices with mine in raising the hymn of my childhood to Him who smiles on the wilderness as well as the town. And though fond recollection dwells on the hallowed fane whose walls reverberate with the loud anthem, we here enjoy the consciousness that the offerings of the grateful heart are accepted from beneath the shelter of the humble log meeting house.

Yours respectfully, N. D. SMITH.

CURING MEAT.

The following receipts for curing meat we copy from the *Genesee Farmer*. We approve of them all except the one for curing *Hams*, and to that we would add 6 lbs of brown sugar to every bushel of salt, and in addition we would rub all the parts of a ham where skippers usually make their attacks with a small proportion of Cayenne pepper. And in hanging the meat up, we would always hang the large part upwards. The proportion of salt is for a thousand weight of pork.

Salting Pork.—The common and simplest method is to imbue the pieces completely in salt, for which purpose a layer of salt should be first placed upon the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of pork placed in the usual manner, and the interstices well filled with salt. It is always best to apply plenty of salt, as whatever is not absorbed by the meat is in good condition for applying next year. Saltpetre, unless employed in very small quantities, is injurious to the quality of pork. A small proportion however, (some recommend only a four hundredth part,) prevents the meat from absorbing so great a quantity of salt, at the same time that it is preserved equally well. Many add a small quantity of sugar to improve its flavor.

Curing Hams.—Mix one bushel of first rate salt with one pound of saltpetre, rub the pieces well with the mixture, and put them down. In a few days take them up and rub them again, which makes them take the salt even. In about four weeks, remove them and wash them, when they will be ready to be hung in the smoke house. Shoulders and smaller pieces should be taken up and washed sooner, according as they are less in size. The meat should be hung in the smoke house so that it cannot possibly fall, for if a piece should fall in the fire, it would most probably burn the house, or injure or destroy the rest.

The following has been recommended as a most excellent mode of preserving hams: Take one pound of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, pulverize them well and mix them, add about two quarts of molasses, rub the hams thoroughly with this mixture, lay them flesh side up and let them remain eighteen or twenty days.

Preserving Beef.—The following method is recommended in Deane's New-England Farmer: "For a barrel of beef of the common size, reduce to powder in a common mortar four quarts of common salt; then eight ounces of saltpetre,

and five pounds of brown sugar. Let the salt be well rubbed into the pieces, pack them close in the barrel, and sprinkle the saltpetre and sugar evenly over each layer. No water at all is to be applied. The juices of the meat, if well packed, will form a sufficient quantity of brine; and the beef will keep sweet and good through the following summer, supposing it killed and packed in the beginning of winter, or late in autumn; and will not be too salt to be palatable. Draining off the brine and purifying it by boiling and scumming, with the addition of a little salt in the beginning of summer, and returning the brine upon the meat, will be a real improvement.

Another method for pickling beef, is recommended in the same work, in substance as follows: For every 100 lbs. of beef, take 16 lbs. fine salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 4 1-2 gallons of water, and 6 oz. of saltpetre. The salt, sugar and water are to be put into a brass or copper kettle over a fire. Continue to stir the salt frequently until it is all dissolved, and the scum ceases to rise, which should be skimmed off as it appears. After this add the saltpetre. Let the pickle stand till it is about cold, or blood warm. Have the beef cut in smallish pieces and packed closely, free from any bloody pieces. Add the pickle, and cover it tight from the air. Should there be any appearance of mould on the surface of the pickle, at any time, add a handful or two of fresh salt.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING RUTA BAGA.

The season for harvesting should be postponed as long as there is any probability that the weather will permit, or before hard frosts set in. Judge Buel thus describes this mode of gathering: "The roots are pulled up and laid on the ground, the tops of two rows turned towards each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a bill hook, who with a light blow, cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest of a good crop, 300 bushels a day." If any difficulty is experienced in pulling them in consequence of the hardness of the soil, the earth may be turned off from the roots by a plough, and then gathered by hand. A writer in the N. E. Farmer gives the following as his method of preserving them through winter. "I had a cellar made under my barn 7 feet deep, 26 feet wide, and 32 feet long; this, if I am right in my figures, will hold 4000 bushels. To dig and stone this cost me \$46, digging and drawing the stone \$20 more, and \$4 for pointing, making in all \$70, the interest of which is \$4.20. Now I know no other way that 4000 bushels of turnips can be secured for \$4.20, their bulk being 19 or 20 cords. There is another very important consideration, when they are in the cellar they are perfectly secure and can be had every day through the winter when they are most wanted, which is not the case when they are covered on the field." But when it is not practicable to put them in a cellar, they may be placed in a ridge or long heap two or three feet high and of an indefinite length, covered with straw and earth, if the heap is made larger, the roots are liable to become injured by heating. In order also to allow the escape of the heated air produced from the heap, it will be ne-

cessary to make a hole at the distance of every few feet and partially close it with a wisp of straw.

Raising and Preserving Seed.

The Ruta Baga is apt to degenerate, if the seed is not saved with care. The best roots, in form and size, should therefore be selected, and carefully preserved over winter, and set early in the spring in a rich soil, remote from any roots of the turnip or cabbage kind, to preserve the seed pure and unmixed. The seed should remain until fully ripe and then be gathered.—*Genesee Farmer*.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING MANGEL WURTZEL.

Roots of mangel wurtzel are equally tender with the potato, and equally affected by the frost, consequently, as they are much exposed above the surface of the earth, they will require attention without delay, or the crop may be lost. As a general rule they require nearly the same treatment in preserving for the winter, as the potato; they should however be kept as cool as is consistent with their safety, and they will be in fine condition in the spring. In gathering, care should be taken to cut off the leaves about half an inch above the crown, as they will not keep so well when cut more closely. A writer in the *English Farmer's Journal*, adopted with success, the following mode of preserving this root. "I packed it in long heaps, about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outside with the roots, not stripped of their tops; tops outward; the internal parts to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at the top, which may be covered with straw and earth; the ends of the heap should be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against rain and frost." This method will answer well where it is intended to feed out the roots late in autumn and early in winter, but it is not by any means sufficient to preserve them from the winters of this country until spring. They should therefore in such a case, have additional covering. T. & H. Little of Newbury, Mass. who have distinguished themselves by their successful cultivation of this root, say, "As to the best mode of preserving them, we have tried divers ways—by pitting them, by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and putting them into a cellar; the last mode we think the best."—*Genesee Farmer*.

[From the Cultivator.]

SKINLESS OATS.

Increase twenty-eight fold.

J. BUEL, Esq. Sir—In communicating the produce and cultivation of skinless oats raised by E. Holbrook, Esq., I beg you will not think me arrogant, or having any pretension to great agricultural skill—our motive simply is, that we hope some experienced agriculturist will (through that truly valuable agricultural publication, the *Cultivator*,) communicate the result of their experience in the cultivation of the skinless oats. Mr. Holbrook procured four quarts of skinless oats, which I sowed broad cast.—The crop was gathered and taken to the barn, threshed, cleaned and measured; the product is three bushels and a half—the

bushel weighing forty-four pounds. In consequence of a miscarriage when the oats were forwarded, they were not received until the 19th of May, when they were immediately sowed. The land appointed and prepared to receive them, was joining a timothy field; the consequence was, when the timothy was mown down, an innumerable host of grasshoppers took possession of the oats and commenced their usual destructive havoc, which prevented a much greater yield.

Preparation of the soil.—A piece of land from which a large crop of ruta бага was taken last November. As soon as the turnips were taken from the field, we run the plough up and down the furrows, (the turnips being cultivated upon the four furrow system.) The land remained in this state during winter, receiving all the benefits of the frost without exposing the soil to heavy rains, &c. In March, the ridges with a plough, were struck down and harrowed; when ready for sowing, they were formed into eight step lands, ploughed deep and sowed. I must remark, in consequence of the protracted sowing, I formed a composition of sheep manure, ashes, plaster, &c. &c. with which we gave a top dressing to expedite their growth, selecting a proper period according to our judgment, for the application; although we received scarcely any rain from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting, they continued to grow luxuriantly. It may be well to remark, this mode of cultivation is not applicable to all soils, particularly sandy land. Yours, with great respect.

THOS. MITFORD.

Hyde Park, Oct. 15, 1835.

[From the Knoxville Register.]

NATIVE GRASSES.

Among the many improvements and advantages yet to be learned by the agriculturists of this and other Southern States, there is none more important than the cultivation of Grass. Notwithstanding the evident benefit and great saving, it appears exceedingly difficult to persuade our planters of its value. Why it is so, is beyond my conjecture. I am of the opinion that one experiment will entirely remove this obstinacy; and trust, for the benefit of all concerned, that there are few who will refuse one effort, no matter on how small a scale, until it shall be properly estimated. To descant upon its value is unnecessary.

Suffice it to say, that last year I made upwards of eighty tons of excellent "Crab Grass" and "Crowfoot;" the quantity to the acre varying from one to two and a half tons according to the quality of the land.

The late Col. Thos. G. Lamar, of S. Carolina, than whom there were few more practical or scientific farmers, was in the habit of cultivating the "Crowfoot" Grass for many years, and from various trials in comparison with other grasses, gave it a decided preference; and mentioned that "he had kept his carriage horses, (in moderate use,) for six months in excellent order without any other food than this hay," and I am satisfied that after horses become a little accustomed to it, they will prefer it to 'fodder.' Such is my own experience. There is much less wanted. We all know, that have taken the trouble to notice that horses well kept, and particularly those over eight or nine years old, will not eat the stem of

fodder, and in that consists fully one half of the weight of the blade, which at the best does not afford as much nutriment as the hay.

Another, and certainly not inconsiderable advantage is, that you are at no expense for seed, being indigenous. Instead of sending to the north, and paying ten or twelve dollars a bushel for clover seed, waiting until the second year for a doubtful crop, you have only to prepare your ground properly, and in less than ninety days, with a few showers, it is ready for mowing. This is an operation, that few of our negroes understand. It requires more skill than cradling, but little practice is necessary to learn; the most important matter is, to cut even and as near the ground as possible. Two hands can cut and cure from four to five thousand pounds per day. It requires a few hours more sunning than fodder, and when stacked, or housed, is much improved by sprinkling a peck of salt to every 1000 pounds; the sweat that it undergoes in the 'mow' will dissolve it and your stock eat it with more avidity and benefit.

The mode I have adopted in preparing the ground is as follows: First check off the ground with a plough in squares of twenty-five or thirty feet; then haul out the manure in tumbling carts and drop a heavy one horse load in the centre of each; spread it even and plough it in.—This may be done any time between October and May, and will generally produce a crop of weeds. In all the month of June, between the 10th and 12th (if possible) plough it again, harrow it level, and roll it smooth. By the latter operation (which by many is omitted,) the ground is completely levelled, and enables the mower to shave it close, and an inch near the root is equal to two at the top.

Should any of your patrons make the experiment, I trust they will not regret the suggestion of

Your Obedient Servant,

N. B. MOORE.

Richmond Co. April 3, 1834.

IMPROVED BEE HIVE.

At the Agricultural Fair for Albany county, held on the 13th and 14th days of October last, the Committee on Farm Implements, &c., examined an improved bee-hive exhibited by Mr. Levi H. Parish, of Brighton, Monroe co. The committee spoke of it as follows:—

Though not coming exactly within their province, the committee cannot but notice, with high commendation, an improved *Bee Hive*, with a swarm of Bees in it at work, exhibited by the inventor, Levi H. Parish, of Brighton, Monroe county. Externally it appears as a square box. The two ends and back have doors which open upon hinges, the end ones into the interior of the hive, and the back one covers a large pane of glass through which the conditions of the interior, and the operations of the bees may be observed. There is an upper chamber above these doors, which opens by a lid at the top and discloses four boxes, nicely adjusted, into which the bees ascend through apertures, from the main hive, and deposit their honey. These boxes may be taken out and returned at pleasure, without destroying or disturbing the bees, and thus the proprietor may be furnished with a constant supply of truly excellent

honey without diminishing his stock of bees. The bee moth it is believed, is less liable to trouble this than ordinary hives. Channels are cut in the under side of the upper lid, leading to an aperture in the edge, to carry off the rarified and vitiated air which is engendered in the hive. The price of a single right to construct these hives is \$5.

Mr. Parish was in this village week before last with his hive. He was then on his return from New York, where he had exhibited it at the annual fair of the American Institute, and where it was highly commended. The swarm of bees in the hive was of good size. The bees were put in on the 10th July last, and had then made about 100 lbs. of honey. In travelling about, on warm days Mr. P. had opened the hive and allowed them to work. By the means of the upper boxes, honey could be taken from them any time. Mr. P. thinks from 12 to 15 lbs. of honey to be sufficient for the wintering of a hive of bees; but the spring is the best time to remove the honey, when they can soon supply the deficiency. With such a hive every family could be supplied with honey, as it could be set in the chamber of any house, leaving a place for the egress and ingress of the bees.

AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.

The New York Courier of Saturday last, has the following paragraphs, which we copy, leaving it to our readers to settle the degree of credence to which they are entitled.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

We are enabled to say, on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated October 28th, received yesterday, by the Josephine, states that a formal demand had been made by our Chargé d'Affaires on the French government, for the payment of the instalments due the United States, as settled by the indemnity treaty. That a long conference was in consequence held between the president of the council, the duke de Broglie, and the minister of finance, M. Humann, and that on the 26th, a refusal was communicated to our Chargé and a full and explicit explanation of the president's message required.

The following paragraphs, confirming that of the Courier, are from a London paper of the 29th October.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—On Sunday there was a long conference between the minister of finance and M. de Broglie, in consequence of a visit made by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the president of the council. It was said that M. Humann, persisted in resolving not to make any payment without obtaining clear and absolute satisfaction.—*Courier Français*.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Barton was urgent for an immediate decision of the French government relative to the demands he was authorized to make, and it is not unlikely that he may have obtained that decision in time to forward it by the first of November packet from Havre.

The London Public Ledger, of the 25th, says— "It was stated on 'Change yesterday at a late hour, that bills drawn by the American government on that of France, in liquidation of the American claims, had been refused acceptance."

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 60	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	5 10	6 00
CORN, yellow,.....old, 97	bushel.	new	85 to 88
White,.....do 97	"	do	85 to 88
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	18 1/2	
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	6 75	6 87 1/2
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 87 1/2	
Do. do. wagon price,.....	"	6 62 1/2	
City Mills, extra,.....	"	6 87 1/2	
Do. do.	"	6 75	
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 12 1/2	6 25
Rye,.....	"	4 62	4 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 25	4 37 1/2
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.		15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Hess, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	7 00	7 50
Hess—first sort,.....	pound.	12 1/2	
second,.....	"	10	
refuse,.....	"	8	
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,.....	"	42	45
Peas, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"		1 25
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		3 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 25	
PRIMA CRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	
RICE,.....	pound.	3	4
Rye,.....	bushel.	85	90
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 55
Red,.....	"	1 45	1 50
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	37	37 1/2
" in hds.....	"	33 1/2	
" wagon price,.....	"	30	bbls.
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 75	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	55 to 68	30 to 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do,.....	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri,.....	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	23 24

2,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE by R. Sinclair, Senr., at Clairmont Nursery, 2,000 Morus Multicaulis trees (the Chinese Mulberry.) These trees are between 7 and 8 feet high, and if planted out this fall might be fed from to advantage next spring. Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to make early application. Their superiority for feeding silk worms is universally admitted.

nov 24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	per cent.	per cent.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	
Other Branches,.....	do	
MARYLAND.		
Banks in Baltimore,.....	per cent.	
Hagerstown,.....	do	
Frederick,.....	do	
Westminster,.....	do	
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	
Do. payable at Easton, do	do	
Salisbury,.....	5 per cent.	
Cumberland,.....	do	
Millington,.....	do	
DISTRICT.		
Washington,.....	do	
Georgetown,.....	do	
Alexandria,.....	do	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia,.....	do	
Chambersburg,.....	do	
Gettysburg,.....	do	
Pittsburg,.....	do	
York,.....	do	
Other Pennsylvania Bks, do	do	
Delaware [under \$5],.....	do	
Do. [over \$5],.....	do	
Michigan Banks,.....	do	
Canadian do,.....	do	
VIRGINIA.		
Farmers Bank of Virginia, do	do	
Bank of Virginia,.....	do	
Branch at Fredericksburg do	do	
Petersburg,.....	do	
Norfolk,.....	do	
Winchester,.....	do	
Lynchburg,.....	do	
Danville,.....	do	
Bank of the Valley,.....	do	
Branch at Romney,.....	do	
Do. Charlestown,.....	do	
Do. Leesburg,.....	do	
Wheeling Banks,.....	do	
Ohio Banks, generally,.....	do	
New Jersey Banks gen,.....	do	
New York City,.....	do	
New York State,.....	do	
Massachusetts,.....	do	
Connecticut,.....	do	
New Hampshire,.....	do	
Maine,.....	do	
Rhode Island,.....	do	
North Carolina,.....	do	
South Carolina,.....	do	
Georgia,.....	do	
New Orleans,.....	do	

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11	
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	10	
Middlings,..... do.....	"	8 1/2	9
Assorted, country,.....	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18 1/2	25
Roll,.....	"	20	
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milk,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100 lbs.	1 75	1 87
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 68	1 75
Eggs,.....	dozen.		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.		7 75	
No. 2,.....	"	6 75	
H-rings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 00	4 12 1/2
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	5 75	
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	35 0
LARD,.....	pound.	10	10

RUFFLE OATS.

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to Dec. 8. JAMES MOORE.

GRIST MILLS.

The subscriber has for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, a few of those effective Grist Mills, so much approved of by gentlemen who have tried them. They are adapted to horse-power, and with ease will manufacture 3 bushels of grain into the most beautiful lively meal in an hour. JAMES MOORE. Dec. 8. 4t.

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered. To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 4t.

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by Sinclair & Moore and Robt. Sinclair, Jr., at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore, a complete Manual of the Silk Culture, in which plain instructions are laid down for the culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dyeing of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of \$500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

Liberal discounts made to the trade.

nov 24

MULBERRY TREES AND SEEDS.

100,000 Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis of various sizes at reduced prices.

150,000 White Italian Mulberry at very low rates by the 1000 or larger quantities.

200 lbs. White Italian Mulberry seed.

Also the following superior large sized trees which now form a Mulberry orchard—but must be removed:

2000 Chinese Mulberry 3 years old 7 1/2 to 8 feet high.

2000 do do 2 do 5 1/2 to 6 do

2000 do do 3 do and budded on the

White Mulberry which have proved to be much more

hardy than those from cuttings.

These 6000 trees are the greatest acquisition that any silk culturist can possibly obtain, and there is not another equally valuable collection for sale in the Union, as those who have such will not part with them.

50,000 cuttings of the Chinese mulberry at reasonable rates by the 1000, &c.

The New Catalogues of Garden and Flower seeds are just published, comprising the largest assortment ever offered for sale, and including all the choice new varieties. Venders will be supplied in any quantities at very low rates and a liberal credit.

The subscribers will enter into contracts to supply any number of Chinese or White Italian Mulberries on very reasonable terms.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, Garden seeds, Bulbous roots, Green-house plants, and every other article promptly supplied and at very moderate prices.

N. B. Pear trees of large size.—Catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

Wm. PRINCE & SONS.

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4t

TWO AGRICULTURISTS.—The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,

no 3 Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

LEON.

THE splendid bull LEON, is now at Clairmont Nursery, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at \$5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper. no 3

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